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LOCAL NOTICES.

The Pioneer Trunk Factory.

W. J. Gilmore, 124 Wood street, has one of the largest and finest assortments of trunks, valises, travelling bags, and other articles, &c., in the city. His prices are the very lowest.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at McClurkan & McKennon's Dress Goods, 69 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Maynard's Camphor Ice with Glycerine,

the chapped hands and face.

Bidwell & Bell

Have the finest Cashmere Shawls,

Bidwell & Bell

Have the most fashionable Shirts and Collars,

Bidwell & Bell

Have Ladies' Furs, fine assortment,

Bidwell & Bell

Have Ladies' Underwear for winter,

Bidwell & Bell

Have Cloaking Cloths, new colors,

Bidwell & Bell

Have a splendid line of Flannels,

Bidwell & Bell

Have beautiful white Blankets, very cheap.

Bidwell & Bell

Have Clothing and Cassimeres,

Welcome the Paper Age.

The new combined paper
Keystone Box Collier
is now in the market.

Largest and Cheapest

China, Glass and Queensware store in N. E. Brand & Co.'s, 59 Fifth avenue. Hotels, restaurants, dinner and tea sets, the largest and cheapest place in the city. Chamber sets, spittoons, stands, vases and mantle ornaments, all elegant goods for housekeeping articles. Sharpe's goods for holiday trade.

The Keystone Coffee Company,

of Philadelphia, announces to the trade of Pittsburgh and vicinity that they are now offering through their agents, Jas. Horne & Co., 77 and 79 Water street, some of their goods (many qualities at factory prices.

Reversible Paper Collars,

in style, Paris fold, and round and three folds, for sale by any quantity at Factory prices, by the agent, H. Evans, 56 Market street.

Saltzer, Retailers and Commission

are employed to go the rounds and
Keystone Box Collar,
for Horse Co., 77 and 79 Water st., Louis.

The Greatest Bargains

can be obtained at Jos. Horne & Co.'s great discount sale until Sept. 7 and 9 Market street.

Full lines of Trimmings and Millinery goods, Full lines of ladies' and gent's Hosiery and Gloves,
Full lines of Underwear, all qualities,
Full lines of Blankets, Shawls, Flannels,
Linen Goods, Table Linens and Towels,
Ticking,
Best Indianapolis Cotton, 8c.,
Five cases of the largest and best prints in the city.

The Daily Commercial.

The Ninth Congressional District of Ohio was carried by the Democrats by the usual majority of one hundred and seventy-seven majority. Judge Pendleton, Democratic candidate for Congress, carried the district by the majority in October, the remaining fourteen being Republican. Four unfinished and contested elections in the minority, and the prompt legislation proceedings instituted in October against M. Tolle, Bickham and others had the effect of deterring fraudulent votes from presenting themselves.

Worse Theories, according to Professor Faraday, to work out and work with the least trouble, if not any, to quote the following from a recent lecture:

After careful study and observation of the various causes of the different phases, Professor Faraday has come to the conclusion that the condition is influenced by the moon. He does not attempt to explain the philosophy of this influence, but he says that he knows the fact that the eruption is greatest when the moon is between the first and second quarters.

Mr. Bergner, of England, has made some extensive calculations, from which he deduces the following pleasure to railroads, and comes to the conclusion that it can be done so cheaply as to make coal safer. He bases his calculations upon the passenger traffic of 1867, when 1,500,000 trains ran over 75,000,000 miles and carried 32,000 passengers. This traffic produced $175,000, giving an average of about two cents per mile; and seventy-three passengers for each train, or, deducting one-half passengers per mile, and an average ten cents for the general average journey of fourteen miles. Mr. Bergner has no doubt that the reduced rate would increase the traffic to such an extent as to produce a greater revenue than at present. He proposes that a company be organized with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling, with very little additional expense, to run a second train on each line of road, and that the increased income over seventy-five per cent. of the working expenses would be the return of the outlay, and the remainder would be clear profit, which would be the return of the outlay, from £12,000,000 to £20,000,000.

The Ex-Confederate Toil.

The following letter from Gen. William B. Stokes to George B. Senter, Esq., of Cleveland, will be read with interest by all, as a most worthy tribute to the Democratic Ex-Governor from his foe:

Department of Ohio,
Washington, December 12, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the notice which came to-day in the columns of the Ohio Statesman, regarding the appointment of the late Democratic Governor of the State of Ohio, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, to a position in connection with the Democratic party assumed to be one of importance in the coming struggle for the control of the next Congress, and the presidency. The position to which you refer is one of honor, but although it is the duty of every citizen of the State to render to the party which has honored him with its confidence such service as he may be able to render, I am not aware that the position referred to will require any personal sacrifice on my part. I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. STOKES.

To GEO. B. SENTER, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

We have taken a great deal of pains to publish which could be done of the notice of the nomination of Governor Thurman to the Democratic Committee, for the reason that, although it is a matter of public character, and therefore personally known to us, it has become generally known to the country at large, and in view of the new civil war, the position connected with the Democratic party assumed to be one of importance in the coming struggle for the control of the next Congress and presidency, we thought it would be a matter of interest to the country. It was the intention of the Democratic party to make a change in the administration. To give us full confidence in

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

Gen Schenck is literally on the war path, intending as much as anything to defeat the Indiana Chief for re-election, and with as the only policy that is at all adequate to the emergency. In the conflict which is the result of improvement has arisen between civilization and those savage modes of destruction adopts the former as the only course that it can pursue, the commerce commands its pursuit and has a large extra supply of horses. His destination will be Saint Paine, south or the Arkansas, which will be his base. We may expect to hear from him before long.

In the Erie Interregnum Drew had it all his own way. Robinson suffered to the tune of $100,000 and Vanderbilt got his finger burnt to the extent of something less than three-sevenths it is said have joined issue and are planning a campaign against the Directors and to accept control of all roads through to the West, including a connecting line to Europe. Some time ago a conference of these money kings with Banners and others took place, when the magnificent scheme was broached, and the present combination is designed to be completed as much of it as possible. Eng lish capitalists are said to be in it. We pity them, unless the aforesaid money kings refuse their battle in the money market.

The bill which Senator Monton will bring forward early in the session, fixing the day for resuming specie payment, is in accordance with the theory to which he has held for some time, and which is shared to a very considerable extent, in and out of Congress. He holds that greenbacks would immediately begin to appreciate, and that by the time the redemption day came round the gap would be virtually closed. In support of this view, the Senator refers to experience under bank suspension, when the process of redemption has been virtually accomplished by filling the day for paying specie. Representative Lynch, of Maine, will early call up his bill to provide against violent expansion and contraction; also his bill for the gradual resumption of specie payment, which provides for a convertible bond, bearing small currency interest, changeable at the Treasury for greenbacks, and vice versa.

WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

When the idea was first broached of employing women school teachers in the New England States, it met with considerable opposition, but the necessities of the times, the attention that the soil and the Indians exacted from the men decided the question. From that day to this women have been employed as teachers. The exact proportion of women to the whole number of teachers in the country we are unable to determine, but in some of the States they nearly absorb the profession, and occupy almost every position of responsibility in the common schools. Recently we presented some figures showing the various degrees of appreciation of their merits as teachers in the various States in the Union. The remarkable discrimination between men and women teachers exhibited by the figures was well calculated to arrest the attention of the reader. The Eastern States, which first employed women teachers, pay them less in proportion to the amount paid men than the West, while no where do they receive more, and sometimes they receive less than half pay. This is not altogether owing to competition, although that undoubtedly produces its effect. Experience has proved that over there but one applicant where there are more there for the position occupied by women teachers, the result would be the same. The cause lies deeper than the ordinary laws which regulate prices. One reason is, women are deprived of the educational and political privileges open to men. Their sphere of action is circumscribed by absurd traditions and conventional forms. Under usage but few avenues of employment are open to them, and those are crowded until they are at the mercy of their employers, and in a manner dependent upon the sympathies of the public. Nominally woman can select her calling, but really it is not so. A working girl or woman is not expected to pay the same price for boarding that a female of a man, not because she does not consume as much food, or require as much attention, but because the equation from her of the price demanded of a man would leave her penniless. There is absolutely no limit to the condition of working women. It is common in every State in the Union. This single fact is in itself an answer to the assertion that the equality of women is an accomplished fact in the United States. As long as women are compelled to work for one-third and one-half the price paid men for performing precisely the same work, we should be careful not to claim the acknowledgement of the "equality" of women.

Reformations are of slow growth, even in the United States. To say nothing of that large proportion of women who own property, and are refused representation, or the injustice of the laws in one-half of the States bearing upon the marital obligations, there are the still greater evils of prostitute to be overcome. It barely within the last six months that the association formed by workingmen for their protection and advancement countenanced the efforts, and recognized the justice of the plea so often presented by women for a wider scope of employment. The absurd argument that the competition of women will necessarily bring down wages, and result in general disaster to the workingmen, is one of the silliest, and at the same time one of the most cowardly excuses we have ever put forth for a non-performance of the plainest duty. It is impossible, in the nature of things, that women can fill all the occupations followed by men. Women conscious of nothing more unworthy or degrading than this disposition which arises in an arbitrary manner, to prevent women, who are compelled to work, from entering into occupations where their dexterity, taste and intellectual exertions will enable them to compete successfully with men, and most assuredly command remuneration. It is tantamount to an acknowledgement that the field is occupied by men simply because there is little or no competition.

This prejudice is not confined to the working class. It pervades all classes. When the Faculty of a celebrated educational institution in the West refused to admit a score of young women, who, being a degree for wanted and suitable, desired to obtain a classical education, their action was simply the result of prejudice. We need not go to India to see what we desire to observe the perversion of feeling that grants emigrating to a menchild and throws the girls to the crocodiles.

The West is still engaging in the field as Reform. Kansas has a law which expressly declares that no school, college or educational institution connected with the government shall refuse admission to women. In a word, the great West is beginning to recognize a woman is a great spirit of equality. Our entire school or college products upon the same terms as a man. It is this fact which compels us to look to our eyes to the West, rather than the East, when we want light, for unless the East leads itself in this matter of equality, to the imperative needs of women, the West will on the absorb the educational institutions which keep up with the demands of the age. Women there will not be deprived of entering preparatory schools for any or all of the professions for which they are fitted.

Let Female women manage the affairs of the office while the men manage the engine. They are respectively successful. We are aware of the fact that the fair women book-keepers employed among us give satisfaction. But are one point to one instance in the office where a young woman seemed the sole charge of her father's business upon his decease, and her prosecution of the business in such a manner as to double it. There are no isolated cases. Where do they lack the opportunity women have acquitted themselves in such a manner as to silence all cavillers. Therefore we assert that the great want of the age is a better recognition of the demand for fresh avenues of labor for women.

The Intelligent Negroes are going for charter in Boston, and the Democrats in Boston, and assess a good many cents why he should have the appointment. Some think as Boston will not agree with the Republican, though no question of the ability or respectability of the applicants. We also to take any office.

A QUESTION OF CONVENIENCE, COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

The editor of the Chicago *Post* pourays for a monument, a monument not made by human hands, not carved out of stone by human impulse by necessary motives. Neither iron, brass, copper nor clay will satisfy the editor; he will none of them. What his soul pants for is a place in the hearts of his country women. After them, the men may times or abuse him—at least one is led to infer as much from the tone of his article, but in reality the whole thing is a fraud. The editor in question is actuated by purely selfish motives. Every word, every sentence and paragraph in the article alluded to point unerringly to the conclusion that the editor of the *Post* aspires towards his own personal comfort. Small he exhibits new here in presenting his views, approaching his game like a skilful hunter, in a circle. His real object seems to be a laudable desire to save the women an immense amount of labor now expended upon the wash-tub, and to introduce a marked reform in American kitchens. Therefore he begins his subject like a man who has been abroad, and tasted of something better than American "grass," or steak thrown up in slops. In his opinion, the Swiss of the farm yard, field and pasture in this country are not only not utilized; they are subjected to barbaric treatment, the result of the deplorable ignorance so common to American kitchens. He has some how conceived the novel idea that the delights of home include an orderly, cleanly kitchen, a well served table, and a neat seeing in expense; therefore he proceeds to argue that the first step towards a practical reformation in the American kitchen is to get rid of the baking and washing. We may say here, in passing, that until the bakers learn to bake something better than watery wells of dough, that dry out into the hardest of crusts, with neither consistency nor nutriment, we are decidedly in favor of home-made bread. How the ulterior design of the editor crops out in a lugubrious lament over the horrors of wash-day. He announces the doctrine that washing is a thing in itself, and proceeds to prove that it has no more relation to the ordinary family work than the breathing or mending. He enumerates his exploits in a series of astonishing figures, derived at first hand from the proprietors of several of the largest hotels in Chicago, such as this, for instance. The total expenses of the laundry connected with a certain hotel for six months was $2,622 00. This included the repairs. The bundle, finally and house washing done in the same period amounted to $20,200!

Showing that the washing was done for a fraction more than seven *cents per dozen!* He adds that all the large hotels realize from $5,000 to $7,000 per month from their laundries alone, after doing all their own washing without cost, and proceeds to give the estimates of the cost of a new laundry just started, thus:

Engine and boiler	$ 500
Shafting and steam pipes	200
Mangle	175
Wringer	75
Tubs	50
Pipes	100
Total	$1,075

Pursuing the subject still further, he dwells upon the saving of time and temper the does not say whose, however—perhaps his native gallantry prevents him, and enumerates the awful annoyances of washday with such minute detail as to preclude the supposition that he rejoices or suffers singly. He piles upon that the small items that eat up small change and compel a man to resort to inferior cigars—he does not say so in plain terms, but that is the common experience, and we will say it for him. We direct attention to his figures without any probe of his selfish motives. The figures speak for themselves. They show as plainly as that two and two make four that fifty or one hundred families would save time, money, temper and a thousand petty annoyances by investing in a joint stock laundry. The wonder to us is that there are not more of them. We know of a corporation that saves a large amount by its laundries, and we have seen some of the benefits derived from the system when carried out by a community. The Economistic practice economy on a large scale, simply by employing a few men and women in a laundry that serves the whole community. Concerning baking—why not take a lesson from the English? In every English town of any importance, bakeries are to be found which roast and bake everything, from a snipe to a turkey, from a tart to a monster plum pudding, for the merest trifle, and often done it is well done.

The owner prepares the article for the oven, covers it with a napkin or places it in a basket, gives her orders, and there are never any disagreements, only the rule is "first come first served." So in the language of the *Post*, the "burden of the day" form words with the woman who reads this article."

A Philadelphia paper professes statistics to show that the population of that city is about 99,000 souls, which is somewhat less than has been estimated from other data.

How many of our practical educators and school house designers ever take into consideration the causes of impaired vision? Probably, not one in thousands. Nevertheless, we are assured by Dr. B. Jay Bellows, Opthalmic surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, that impairment of vision not unfrequently produced by the bad arrangements of our school houses and school furniture, including the methods of admitting light, and the want of adaptation of the school desks and seats to the size and formation of the children. Another cause is, that permanently defective vision is often produced by the careless habits of the community in selecting books for children and other reading matter. Children do not learn to read, but to guess at words, when the latter "bolt," as Horace has done, and prepare a very brief essay, which serves as an answer for all and sundry communications on the subject of "making a living" in New York. The philosopher of the future will never comprehend the sort of sense that makes two millions of people try to live within sight of New York steeples, when there is just as good air and a better prospect beyond.

The Chicago *Republican* calls upon the Board of Trade of that city to pass a vote of censure upon the judge who criticised so severely the commission firm convicted of unfair dealing in that city the other day. It says the entire body "must suffer under the imputation of encouraging dishonesty in commercial transactions," unless the allegations are disproved or the guilty parties stricken from the roll of membership. After this public hint, that moral circle will be compelled to go through the mockeries of condemning nothing or nobody, and proving, by a brass new resolution, its elevated morality and high respect for the opinion of everybody else in the country. The grain business of Chicago must not be a synonym for "hookery, fraud and all manner of swindling."

Erick Pomeroy's New York *Democrat* is betrayed into surprise by the discovery that the gentleman who reported Gough's last lecture in the Cooper Institute is a "very black, but well educated Mexican." Erick ought to be in still further heightened if he were placed in personal competition with the "black but intelligent African." It would doubtless enable him to comprehend how it happened that, within the last three years, the five highest honors awarded by the first educational institution in France were borne away by men whose skins were as black as Erick's hat, and that, too, in competition with beaming white blood were their competitors.

An Indiana journal devotes considerable space to the description of a collection of fossils found on the "Sand Ridge," near Lafayette, in the matter of fossils Ohio bids fair to surpass Indiana. They have a fossil in Ohio, the history of which is now known to everybody, so there can be no speculation about it. It is the remains of the bird known as the Young Eagle of the West. The Hoosiers can't produce anything at all similar to it, let them dig never so deep.

PERSONAL.

—Booth is always popular in Boston, and has just placed there one of the most brilliant dramatic engagements ever played by any actor in the United States. The form was a duet one, but his own share of the profits amounted to something over sixteen thousand dollars.

—Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, claims to have the oldest living native citizen of the United States in the person of Father Boehm, who is ninety-four. Boston, in the person of Father Cheever, claims the oldest living citizen, as their colonial preacher is in his ninety-seventh year.

—When the Rev. Dr. Bacchus-ridge was married at Batesville, Ark., Thursday night, the bride prepared to give him a tin horn serenade, of which he heard, and employed a police force for protection. The serenade took the proper direction, however, and the bride and groom were found in an hour nearly stunned. When they had recovered, they were found to be "done" was responded at the call of names of each of the clergymen of the town and the Professor of Theological Seminary in the city.

—Tennyson does not like the conventional modes of dress in England, and not only disregards the very strict form of "good society" himself but encourages his boys to do the same. The latter wear their hair as long as the shoulders that the London street boys call them as "sissy."

—Mr. Seward recently asked Tom Corwin if he had heard a certain story of Lewis D. Campbell's.

"Was it about himself?" inquired Mr. Corwin.

"No, I believe not."

"Well, then, I never heard it," said Mr. Corwin gravely.

—As illustrative of Rossini's laziness and genius, it is related that he used to compose in bed, and that once, when a fine duet had yet was waiting, and had almost finished, copped off the sheet and went to sleep. The singers got up for it, he took another sheet and composed another duet entirely different from the first.

—The Right Rev. John Jackson, D. D., translated from the see of Lincoln to that of London, was born in 1811, educated at Reading and Brasenose College, Oxford, graduated in 1833, taking first class honors. From 1834 to 1836 he was head master of the Proprietary School, Cheltenham, and from 1836 to 1842 was head master of the free grammar school of the same foundation. In 1842 and 1843 he was appointed Bampton lecturer. In 1847 he was appointed to the canonry in 1847, and canon of Bristol in 1848. In 1850 he was made Bishop of London.

—Archdeacon Wordsworth, the newly appointed Bishop of Lincoln, is a brother of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, and was born in 1807. He was educated at Winchester and at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated in 1830 and taking high honors. In 1836 he was appointed head master of Harrow School, which post he held for seven years. In 1844 he was preferred to the rectory of Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks, and in 1846 to a canonry in Westminster Abbey. He is the author of a number of miscellaneous works, and occupies a high reputation for scholarship.

—It is said that owing to the wasteful mood the payment of the Alaska fund, and the aggregation of claims against the United States for payment in connection, promises an investigation as soon as the session commences. Certain parties think parties to know all about it, and claim the ability to ferret out the frauds and swindles that have been perpetrated under the name of the Russian Imperial dollar, or a secret service fund. Two Washington newspapers, it is alleged, received $500 a piece.

—It having been published that Senator Ramsey stood in danger of being defeated in Minnesota, the Chicago *Post* quotes that nothing could be further from the truth. "One advices from Minnesota," says the *Post*, "state that the triumphant return of Senator Ramsey to a position in which he has already done so much great service, and in which he will be able to render still more important upon long service, is unanimously believed."

—Texas is to be another exhibition of negro legislation, and the Rev. Henry M. Alles right having been fully perfected. The suit is to come off within fifty miles of the city of Chicago, on the eighteenth of the opening month. Among other arrangements a new train, consisting of a baggage car, a coach and a sleeper, has been put on the road, together with some railroad company for a special train to accommodate the "accommodated."

—The New York *Herald*, referring to the Erie swindle, says: "The operations now carried on in Wall street, by the city of Erie Railway or any other stock, or of gold, and for the interests of some power sufficient to control them. If the city of the state is powerless let the general government take the matter in hand for the general good." If this is practicable no honest man will object. Indeed it is arranged that Wall street shall be given over to the tender mercies of men. Before the time comes for the inauguration of the Messiah, we should like to see their favorite candidate for Secretary of State, but as only one of them could be chosen Mr. Wilson's friends seek to compromise the matter by having him nominated for War portfolio. This would be very acceptable to the army officers, who have since 1861 been the recipients of much abuse from Mr. Wilson, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.

SMALL NOTES.

The Savannah Georgia *News* proffers its advice to the General Government. It says his first step, if he really desires to reconcile the people of the South to their lot, "should be to disenfranchise the government," and in order to accomplish this he should "confiscate the effects of Semmes and Toombs," in which a manner as to show the "equality" of the various sections. One experience is slightly severe to the course intended by the News. As long as the southern people governed the administrations several times flourished and grew again. The meaning of Presidential tickets seem called to prevent their steady growth; secessionists were disfranchised for accomplish one evil purpose. The Southern leaders fought against their own representation when they attempted to uproot the seed planted for designing men. So the Government was finally compelled to engage an army to intimate the present necessity, which will be completed by threat precisely as it was begun. When a man's property and liberty of speech is protected throughout the broad land Grant's mission will in part have been accomplished, and not a moment sooner.

"Dorothy Dimond" is vehemently opposed to opening fresh avenues of occupation to women. The Doctor has been abroad for some time, and as a matter of course favors his countrymen with his observations and opinions. He has seen the women of England and Scotland at work, and is grievously vexed at the sights he observes how in Switzerland. He has a knack of looking at one side of the shield, and with the old time chivalry, that made mere type of womanhood, he cuts against their employment. The Doctor never seems to consider that an Englishman who beats his wife because she don't bring him his song of ale, or his pipe, or brush his shoes at the moments he calls for them, and a practical economical Swiss are by nature and education altogether different from Americans, who, as a rule, think it their duty and no drawback to their manhood to give a helping hand to their wives and mothers, and when there it increases not on their manhood to respect and protect them.

While half the world is afraid of France under Napoleon III, that monarch appears to be equally distrustful of the instrument which has served him so long. It is asserted that the steel machine he has constructed with a supremely selfish purpose—the army, backs and defends him. In last August, he said the Emperor reviewed the National Guard in gloomy silence. The signs of the times are not favorable to Napoleon's dynasty. He has ruled France twenty years. These twenty years are hence a monotonous imposition, and a contempt of everything in the shape of true liberty and honor. Twenty years is a long reign in France, longer than any one who has suffered its rule from the day his "uncle" crowned himself, can hope who took into power on the waves of the revolution of 1848, seems to be fruitless already. He has ruled five years longer than his "uncle." If Victor Hugo's prediction is correct, certainly he will not rule five years longer.

A Philadelphia Judge says it is "a general mistake many by drivers to suppose that they have the right of way everywhere," and enunciates the general principle that pedestrians have the right of way at the crossings. This common sense view of the case is only recognized in certain cities. In Boston, for instance, Fifth avenue this rule is not recognized, and even there the drivers seem to be reminded of the rights of pedestrians by a man with brass buttons. The manners of our drivers are susceptible of improvement, and the rule of the crossing should be law at another, and the driver whose memory is so defective as to fail to carry his knowledge two squares should be lodged by the authorities.

Horace Greeley has been advising young men to take to farming for the last twenty or thirty years. The other day he condensed an essay containing the following points: Everybody that wants to live in the city and can't find the means, apply to others to help them, until the ability of the "helpers" is exhausted, when the latter "bolt," as Horace has done, and prepare a very brief essay, which serves as an answer for all and sundry communications on the subject of "making a living" in New York. The philosopher of the future will never comprehend the sort of sense that makes two millions of people try to live within sight of New York steeples, when there is just as good air and a better prospect beyond.

The details of the last voyage of the packet ship Isaac Webb, as related in the New York journals, is a horrible story. The Isaac Webb left Liverpool on the 19th of September, with a valuable cargo and three hundred and fifty-three passengers. A few days after they were out, the Captain was killed accidentally, leaving the control of the vessel at the most critical juncture to men who were incompetent to discharge the duties devolving upon them. The crew did pretty much as they pleased. After suffering incredible hardships from hunger and thirst, and being driven at the mercy of a storm, the vessel was finally wrecked off Sandy Hook, at the end of sixty-four days. Five of the passengers died of hunger. The rest, the passengers were rescued, the vessel was found to have eight feet of water in the hold, and was thumping heavily on the beach. Had not barely the passengers been taken off by the Harvard, of the steamer Philip, every soul on board would have been lost. With the assistance of Capt. Hennessy, of the tug Yankee, the surviving passengers were landed safely at Coney Island. Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police, sent officer Daniels down, who rendered very efficient aid in transferring the passengers, who were completely frozen and famished. They had worked at the pumps incessantly for thirty days and nights, and were greatly exhausted, having had but little rest, and only one and half biscuits each since Sunday last.

It is asserted that notwithstanding all that has been said against the Southern railroads, others of them have discharged their entire indebtedness to the United States at the close of the year, which is more than can be said of the state of Ohio, which has not paid a dollar of interest to government. The payments during the last fiscal year amounted to $1,000,000, and the total indebtedness was $5,000,000. The road the most indebted was the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, the original debt of which was $1,000,000, rather a hard load to carry.

Of the officers of the Government, upward of 4,000 are appointed through, and are under the orders of, the Secretary of the Treasury. "We do not think," says the *Tribune*, "it ought to require two officers to collect and pay out one dollar, and we believe that the people do not think so. The services they perform, but it is true that the condition of the officers of the Government is not such as to afford anything more. The complaint seems to be unanswerable.

The receipts of gold at the port of New York from foreign countries, from January 1st to November 1st, 1868, aggregate $6,671,000, to which add receipts from California for the first ten months, $19,000,000, the total receipts for the year, $25,671,000, which is a little more than one-half the amount received in 1864, $50,000,000, which makes a loss of the present year, applied to $25,000,000 since January 1st, 1864.

The Massachusetts Medical Society have taken a step that is eminently worthy of imitation. It has contributed here the Society became of the need of providing proper means of vindicating such means that it has offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best dissertation on the use of opium, which shall describe its pharmacological and locality, "as effective and ready remedies for the various diseases in which it may be put to appropriate use, at the moment of its administration, and the dangers which may attend its use." The Society has also offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best dissertation, worthy of a place with the writings of the celebrated physicians, who, Dr. Morton has shown, gave to the world the knowledge of the use of ether and chloroform. The Society has also offered a prize of fifty dollars for the best dissertation on the use of ergot, which will be worthy of the attention of the public.

At a meeting held on the evening of the death of Walter L. Newberry, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest and wealthiest citizens, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the loss sustained by the community in the death of Mr. Newberry, who was identified with the history and growth of Chicago. A citizen since 1833, he has discharged numerous public trusts in the most honorable manner. He was one of the first to have been President of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad, President of the Chicago Dock Company, President of the Chicago and the Young Men's Association, one of the Commissioners to locate the Board of Trade building, and one of the most prominent members of the Chicago Historical Society. He died possessed of large landed property, and has left behind him a name which will be cherished by his fellow citizens for many years to come.

A New York letter says: The Erie financial complications continue to excite much attention. The affidavit of James Fisk, Jr., embodies allegations of moral delinquency against Daniel Drew, which are certainly startling, and if but one-half of the charges be true, should have difficulty in understanding the charges that he has sworn to, and that he is not willing to swear to, is the most serious thing, however, there can be no doubt, and that is, he would be a very brave man if he undertook the operation that is now in progress, though there are other well-known wealthy speculators who are said to be sufficiently chivalrous.

Dr. Edwards, in his "Philosophy of Domestic Life," says: How many men and women talk and stand upon the rights of husband and wife, and yet how few ever think of the duties, or the much things as husbands' rights or the rights of wives, and if they both conduct themselves properly, they will have no occasion to think of rights. The husband's rights are the wife's rights, and the converse. It is the erroneous confusion of rights that causes half the unhappiness of married life. Let us hear no more of rights but of duties.

It is asserted that the Confederates in

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

FOR SALE.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES

ALLEGHENY CITY

Park Improvement 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FOR SALE,

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 23, 1868.

Money Market.

Gold Market.

Stock Market.

Petroleum Market.

Coal Oil Trade.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.

Grain.

Provisions.

Groceries.

Seeds.

Hides.

Leather.

Wool.

Whisky.

Iron.

Nails.

Coal.

Coke.

Lumber.

Salt.

Fish.

Ashes.

Feathers.

Rags.

Bones.

Rosin.

Tallow.

Beeswax.

Shot.

Lard Oil.

Linseed Oil.

Coal Oil.

Petroleum.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

Cattle.

Sheep & Lambs.

Hogs.

Calves.

Milch Cows.

Hides.

Tallow.

Wool.

Furs.

Pelts.

Horses.

Mules.

Poultry.

Eggs.

Potatoes.

Onions.

Turnips.

Cabbage.

Apples.

Peaches.

Dried Fruit.

Vegetables.

Honey.

Maple Sugar.

Sorghum.

Cider.

Vinegar.

Pickles.

Sauces.

Canned Fruits.

Preserves.

Jellies.

Nuts.

Spices.

Hops.

Malt.

Meal.

Bran.

Shorts.

Feed.

Hay.

Straw.

Corn Stalks.

Timothy Seed.

Clover Seed.

Flax Seed.

Millstuffs.

Broom Corn.

Broom Handles.

Wooden Ware.

Willow Ware.

Cordage.

Twine.

Oakum.

Wrapping Paper.

Straw Paper.

Printing Paper.

Writing Paper.

Envelopes.

Blank Books.

Stationery.

Window Glass.

Glassware.

Lamps.

Chimneys.

Wicks.

Burners.

Shades.

Globes.

Gas Fixtures.

Chandeliers.

Brackets.

Pendants.

Gas Pipe.

Fire Brick.

Fire Clay.

Crucibles.

Retorts.

Tiles.

Drain Pipe.

Flower Pots.

Stone Ware.

Earthenware.

Porcelain.

China.

Bar Iron.

Sheet Iron.

Boiler Iron.

Plate Iron.

Hoop Iron.

Rolled Iron.

Cast Steel.

Blister Steel.

Spring Steel.

Tool Steel.

Machinery.

Engines.

Boilers.

Pumps.

Saws.

Files.

Rasps.

Anvils.

Vises.

Hammers.

Sledges.

Axes.

Picks.

Mattocks.

Hatchets.

Adzes.

Planes.

Chisels.

Augers.

Bits.

Gimlets.

Screws.

Bolts.

Nuts.

Washers.

Rivets.

Spikes.

Horseshoes.

Horseshoe Nails.

Tacks.

Brads.

Wire.

Wire Rope.

Wire Cloth.

Wire Work.

Iron Fencing.

Iron Railing.

Iron Bedsteads.

Stoves.

Grates.

Hollow Ware.

Tinware.

Copperware.

Sheet Copper.

Sheet Zinc.

Sheet Lead.

Pig Lead.

Lead Pipe.

Solder.

Babbitt Metal.

Type Metal.

Gold Leaf.

Gold Foil.

Gold Pens.

Pencils.

Pencil Cases.

Penholders.

Inks.

Mucilage.

Paints.

Putty.

Varnish.

Japan.

Glue.

Brushes.

Whitewash Brushes.

Paint Brushes.

Sash Tools.

Artists' Brushes.

Combs.

Fine Combs.

Dressing Combs.

Horn Combs.

Shell Combs.

Buffalo Combs.

Ivory Combs.

Pocket Combs.

Curry Combs.

Horse Brushes.

Hair Brushes.

Tooth Brushes.

Nail Brushes.

Flesh Brushes.

Shaving Brushes.

Shaving Soap.

Toilet Soap.

Castile Soap.

Fancy Soaps.

Perfumery.

Hair Oil.

Pomade.

Cosmetics.

Hair Dye.

Sponges.

Chamois Skins.

Shoe Brushes.

Blacking.

Boot Polish.

Stove Polish.

Lubricating Oil.

Machine Oil.

Sperm Oil.

Whale Oil.

Neatsfoot Oil.

Castor Oil.

Olive Oil.

Palm Oil.

Cocoanut Oil.

Linseed Oil.

Lard Oil.

Tanners' Oil.

Harness Oil.

Saddlery.

Trunks.

Valises.

Carpet Bags.

Umbrellas.

Parasols.

Canes.

Whips.

Fishing Tackle.

Base Ball Goods.

Cricket Goods.

Gymnastic Goods.

Toys.

Dolls.

Games.

Jewelry.

Watches.

Clocks.

Silverware.

Plated Ware.

Britannia Ware.

Spectacles.

Eyeglasses.

Opera Glasses.

Telescopes.

Microscopes.

Mathematical Instruments.

Surveying Instruments.

Optical Instruments.

Philosophical Instruments.

Musical Instruments.

Pianos.

Organs.

Melodeons.

Violins.

Violin Strings.

Violin Cases.

Violin Bows.

Guitars.

Guitar Strings.

Flutes.

Flageolets.

Fifes.

Clarionets.

Accordeons.

Concertinas.

Harmonicas.

Bugles.

Trumpets.

Cornets.

Trombones.

Drums.

Tambourines.

Cymbals.

Triangles.

Sheet Music.

Music Books.

Music Boxes.

Fancy Goods.

Notions.

Small Wares.

Millinery.

Straw Goods.

Hats.

Caps.

Furs.

Fur Trimmings.

Fur Robes.

Fur Caps.

Fur Collars.

Fur Muffs.

Fur Capes.

Fur Cuffs.

Fur Boas.

Fur Gloves.

Fur Mittens.

Fur Overcoats.

Fur Sacques.

Fur Linings.

Fur Trimmings.

Fur Hats

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Page, Bigelow & Dorr's stained glass will last the most refined generation.

THE FIRE COMMITTEE.—The City Fathers have not yet decided whether they will purchase new hose carriages or not.

It is worthy of note that Page, Bigelow & Dorr have brought the art of enameling and staining glass to a degree of perfection unknown in this country.

We, Boyce, the well-known stock at the Fourth Ward Bank, has changed hands, and we have no doubt will continue with the increasing public. His new business at the office is only an extension of the old, and with the high character which he has always enjoyed throughout.

PAGE, BIGELOW & DORR's facilities for manufacturing enameled, stained and ground glass enable them to fill the largest orders in from one to twelve days.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Christian Chapel, at Rutherford, Twenty-third ward, will be dedicated to God next Sabbath afternoon, the services commencing at two o'clock. Several ministers from abroad will be in attendance and take part in the interesting exercises. A special train will leave the Connellsville Depot at one o'clock, and return in the evening, and will return at five o'clock in the evening.

The largest stock of the most uniformly stained glass in the country, is now manufactured by Page, Bigelow & Dorr, No. 6 Wood street.

FARMERS' LECTURE.—On Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. Wylie will lecture on the interesting subject of "Farmers" at the Second Reformed Church of this city, under the auspices of Crystal Spring Division No. 9, S. of J. The public are a very cordial one, and it is desirable to allow those willing to attend on the night of the lecture a way of hearing it, arrangements have been made to have it repeated a week hence.

PAGE, BIGELOW & DORR, Stained Glass Manufacturers, No. 6 Wood street.

THE NEW LOCAL DAILY PRESS.—It is a meeting of a number of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held last night at the Union Depot, the project of erecting a new depot for the accommodation of the increasing travel in that locality was very favorably considered, but nothing will be definitely done in the matter for some time.

THE FAIR IN ALLEGHENY.—Every person should attend the Fair which commences this evening in the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sixth avenue. Dinner and supper will be served during the evening and after services on Thanksgiving morning. Everybody should attend the Fair while there. All are promised a good time.

WATER EXCHANGE (iron, soft, fine and refined), surrounded domestic, by Page, Bigelow & Dorr.

THE DIAMOND HOUSE.—The building connection of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane at Dixmont is the proposals for the erection and closing in of the eastern extension of the building, according to the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Board of Trustees. Bids will be received from the city to the 5th of December.

THE RAILROAD PLACE OF LOOKING WORK.—Yesterday the city Councils, acting in accordance with the petition of the citizens, passed an ordinance granting to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the right to the removal of their track on Liberty street. The committee met with a number of the citizens of the Southside, and, after a long discussion, decided to refer the matter to the next meeting of Councils.

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Water Exchange (iron, soft, fine and refined), surrounded domestic, by Page, Bigelow & Dorr.

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